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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 5, 1904

A PUBLIC DEMAND.

The numerous burglaries recently committed in this city indicate the presence here of a gang of professional crooks. It is a small one, no doubt, and seems to have a penchant for jewelry and silverware and to prefer daylight to darkness for its work. In a town no bigger than this, it would seem that a little shrewd detective work ought to locate this little coterie of robbers, and take them in the coils of the law. To use a street phrase, "it is up to" the police department.

Special detective work is called for. Ordinary patrol service is not enough. A determination to trace this evil work to its source, exhibited in prompt and diligent action and perseverance till the desired end is reached, the criminals are captured and the booty cache is discovered, are the needs of the hour. The credit of the force is on trial, and the observing Salt Lake public are looking for something to be done without delay.

There have been times in the past history of the city, when footpads infested it and it was unsafe for people to walk the streets singly at night. Earnest effort on the part of the police rooted out that menace, and delivered us from the dread that was spreading itself over the public mind. Here is an opportunity for similar acuteness and activity, with corresponding recognition and praise for success. If necessary, there should be some extra aid employed, until the thieves are seized and their plunder is recovered. This requires thought, planning and action, and no more time should be lost or thrown away. Let there be "something doing" at once!

THE PRESS AND THE COURTS

The comments of some of our contemporaries on the subject of the right of the press to criticize courts, please the Deseret News and mark, if not a change of opinion at least the appreciation of a principle. A North Carolina judge, displeased at the comments on his judicial acts by the editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, fined him two thousand dollars and ordered his imprisonment until the fine was paid. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out, and on a full hearing before Judge J. C. Pritchard of the United States circuit court, the editor was released. After interpreting the law in relation to contempt, and denying the power of the lower court to take the action reversed, the judge said:

"If a judge charged with the administration of the law is not to be criticised on account of his official conduct, the liberty of the press is abridged and the rights of individuals imperiled."

That is likely to be approved by the press of the country almost without exception. It is the position that was taken many years ago by the Deseret News, but dissented from by editors here, who seemed to think that any criticism by a "Mormon" paper of the course of a court was tantamount to treason. But a contemporary that was then particularly savage on that matter, now sagely remarks:

"Surely any one who has the proper view of public affairs will realize the force and propriety of that saying of the court. It goes exactly to the core of the whole question. It recognizes fully the fact that judges are public officials, and that there is no more reason why they should be exempt from public criticism than any other officials. Therefore, if the press must be muzzled as to the proceedings of the courts, then the people might be in more peril from this cause than from any other, on this restriction of free public comment."

That reads almost like a paragraph from the Deseret News at the time of our controversy on this question. We take pleasure in giving it our endorsement. The same paper concludes its comments with these words:

"And this rule, so plainly announced by Judge Pritchard to be the law of the United States, should also be made the law for the State courts all over this Union."

Very good. That is bound to come. At the same time it must be borne in mind that fair criticism of the courts, or indeed of any arm or incumbent of the public service, does not signify or include abuse, misrepresentation, libel or unjust attacks of any kind. The liberty of the press is one thing, its assumed license to vilify and assail is another thing. Courts have and should have the power of self-protection. They cannot very well enter into a wordy argument with a newspaper, and they should be surrounded with a halo of authority that commands respect. But the point at issue is that they are not above public or private criticism as officials in a republic where the people are supposed to be sovereign.

Another point is that they are not infallible. They sometimes have to reverse their own decisions, and so-called "inferior" courts are often overruled by the "superior," and even the court of last resort in the nation, which has "the last word," is itself once in a while mistaken and therefore changes its own

ruulings. All public officers should be respected but they are all servants of the great public.

THE NAMPA HERALD.

Two well known Salt Lake newspaper men have taken hold of an Idaho journal, formerly called the Times, and now come to the front with it under a new name, and with a vigor and evidence of the kind of ability that ought to achieve success. It is now the Nampa Herald, published at that growing Idaho town, and is under the management of C. T. Hart as editor and H. C. Brownlee as business manager. They are both experienced in the business, in their several departments, and were at one time with the Herald of this city and were recognized as up-to-date men. The Nampa Herald presents a clean, neat and respectable appearance, is newsy and bright, starts with a good array of advertisements, remarkable considering the size of the town, and while advocating Republican principles, announces its intention to treat all parties fairly and squarely, "without reference to age, race, class, religion or politics." It expresses faith that Nampa will grow rapidly into a great city, and that it intends to do a newspaper's part in achieving that result. We wish our friends great success in their new undertaking, and congratulate Nampa on their presence and their abilities.

ANOTHER HORROR AT SEA.

Another marine disaster that will bring grief to thousands, on both sides of the Atlantic, is the wreck of the Danish steamer Norge, with the loss of, as it is supposed, seven hundred lives, mostly emigrants. The news of this disaster will bring grief to many a home in the old countries, and to many on this side who were fondly anticipating a reunion of loved ones, after, perhaps, years of separation, toil, and struggle. Against that storm-swept reef in the sea, hopes long cherished were dashed to pieces and buried, with the unfortunates, in the surging deep. How the disaster occurred will probably never be fully known. The officers, from the Captain to those of less responsibility, seem to have done their duty, and many perished on their posts. But the ship, although divided into six water-tight compartments, sank as if there had been no bulkheads, and this would seem to indicate that there was something wrong, either in the construction or the management. A ship with six water-tight compartments should be able to float for some time, even if it has received a severe injury, provided the bulkheads are really water tight. The question is whether the inspection of emigrant vessels always is what it professes to be. At the time of the General Slocum disaster it was suggested that a similar horror could not occur in foreign ports, on account of the government inspection of vessels and their equipment. Is that boast true? We fear the spirit of the time, that values money higher than human lives, is not confined to this country.

THE TURKISH FARCE.

A never-ending farce is the "pressure" exerted upon the Porte in behalf of the persecuted Armenians. Another act of it has just been played, to the amusement, we presume, of the Sultan and his advisers.

It appears that thousands of Armenians were recently slain at Bitlis. These periodically occurring massacres are unquestionably conducted from Constantinople, and their purpose is to prevent the Armenians from becoming numerically too strong for the subjection in which they are held. It is a modern instance of the policy of the old Pharaoh who ordered the killing of the Hebrew male children, to prevent the increase of the race. The Kurds are the executors, and they are willing enough to kill and to rob the victims, but it is safe to say that they do not go on the warpath without special orders from headquarters.

In view of these facts, the proceedings are extremely comical, notwithstanding the underlying tragic element. The Kurds go out to kill and rob, on orders from Constantinople. The British government takes pity on listening to the piercing cries of the men, women, and children who are tortured to death, and brings "pressure" to bear upon the Sublime Porte, in behalf of the martyrs. The Sublime Porte at once expresses its willingness to comply with the request of the British ambassador, and, as soon as a sufficient number is put to death, orders the Vail of Bitlis to allow the Armenian refugees to return to their homes and to give them protection against the Kurds. At the same time the British vice-consul at Bitlis is notified of the action of the Grand Vizier and directed to report its effects.

The Turkish government, in issuing this order, condemns itself as responsible for the unspeakable outrages, for of what effect is otherwise its "orders" to the Kurds? If it can stop the hands of the assassins by an "order," what further proof is needed as to where the word to stab came from? And if an order from Constantinople to cease the persecution is effective, why was that order not sent long before the British ambassador interfered? The neglect to issue the command is proof of guilt, black and blood-stained.

And yet the intervening government accepts the trick by which the responsibility is worked off upon the Kurds. For a time comparatively, quiet will reign. It will be the quiet of the graveyard, where are heard only the weeping of the bereaved victims, and then, when the mourning is nearly over, there will be a new massacre. Europe will again be conscience-stricken and shocked. "Pressure" will again be brought to bear upon Constantinople, and the farce will be repeated.

Never, until the Turkish question is settled right, will Europe have perfect peace. But where is the statesmanship, honest enough and clever enough to undertake the adjustment of that chaos?

If Parker is put up with he continues shut up?

It was a glorious Fourth. But no scores, please.

If Cleveland is a dark horse, he is a dark bay horse.

Judge Parker won't even let his actions speak for him.

It is a fight and not a fake that is being pulled off at St. Louis.

Dowie and his host intend to invade London. London is not to be envied.

Wearing a campaign button shows that, sometimes, a man is a button short.

Today many boys have fewer fingers and more experience than they had yesterday.

Some one at St. Louis raised the cry, "Harmon and Harmony." Why not "Harmon and Hominy?"

In the language of the prize ring, Russia and Japan are blocking and waiting for an opening.

Just now the Russian and Japanese armies seem to be marking time and making faces at each other.

Considering what a hot time there was in the old town last night, it has been cool and delightful today.

President Schurman says that college graduates should not choose a bachelor's life. Yet Dr. Schurman's business is that of turning out bachelors.

A Kentucky judge has decided that a man has a right to whip his wife. Who ever would have thought that such a barbarous decision could come from so chivalrous a state?

Now Mr. Bourke Cockran is for Mr. Cleveland. When Mr. Cleveland was last nominated how he thundered against him! Is it because Mr. Cockran likes a lost cause?

Of all the distressing accidents due to the Fourth of July celebration, that at Ogden was the most distressing of all. Friends and relatives of the victims have our deepest sympathy.

What is the matter with us as a people? Are we becoming less patriotic? This year the Fourth of July casualties were 25 dead and 1,384 injured. Last year they were 52 dead and 3,565 injured.

In this country vital statistics show an apparent effort of nature to preserve the equilibrium between the sexes, as to numbers. The birthrate and death-rate indicate the tendency in this direction. In Great Britain, however, it is said that there are about a million more women than men. And this condition seems to prevail in the colonies, too, and there is no immediate prospect of a change.

LYNCHINGS.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Mississippi has just lynched a negro in a manner which even the most strongly biased defenders of that form of punishment cannot possibly approve. The spectacle was most hideous and degrading. The negro was not burned to death, nor was his flesh cut in stripes and his bones gathered up for souvenirs. He was merely hanged. The mob of 200 citizens of Europa, was we are told, "orderly throughout." But the negro's executioner was the 14-year-old white girl whom he was charged with assaulting. She adjusted the noose on his neck and led away the horse on which he was made to stand, leaving him dangling in the air to die. Three other white girls, against whom he is said to have attempted attacks, were given places of honor among the witnesses. The South tells us that its feelings are so keen that it cannot bear to inflict torture on a negro's victim by making her appear in court to give testimony against her assailant. Therefore to spare the woman suffering the negro must be done to death without trial in a barbarous manner. What now becomes of this argument?

Boston Transcript.

The extent to which race prejudice enters into these affairs was made evident in Indiana. A young man of Evansville reported to the police that while he was walking in the public highway with a young woman, his companion had been attacked by a negro. His statement was confirmed with great circumstance by the girl, who even gave a minute description of the perpetrator of the alleged outrage. Intense excitement followed; the neighboring country was scoured for the guilty wretch; posess were organized, reserves were called out and the militia was notified to be in readiness. Fortunately for some innocent negro, however, Evansville seems to have at least one intelligent police official, who announced, after a prolonged interview with the young woman, that the man really implicated was white and was well known to both the complainants, and that he would be arrested shortly. The excitement subsided at once. Finding that the fend was not black after all, but simply one of themselves, the lawless crowd dispersed and "there is little fear of an outbreak."

Louisville Herald.

Judge Cox, in an address at Columbia University, New York, showed that while new laws are being turned out annually in the United States at the rate of 14,000, respect for law is rather decreasing than increasing. What is really needed, he claimed, is not more laws, but the vitalizing of those already on the statute book, which deserve to be enforced.

New York Evening Post.

To the latest lynching of a negro in Mississippi, for assaulting a white girl, columns of space were given in the newspapers, with the customary lamentations over the fearful degeneracy of the colored race. But at almost the same time in New Jersey five men were arrested for having lured a young woman to a secluded spot and there cruelly maltreated her. But to this item of news barest mention was given in the press. There seemed to be a general desire to hurry over and forget it as one of those manifestations of brutal passion which remind human beings of their bestial origin. But why was this, except for the reason that these particular beasts were white men? If they had been black, it is safe to say that their crime would have been exploited in the most sensational way, lynchings would have been threatened, and all kinds of morals drawn to the discredit of negroes. Let us be fair in such matters.

VANDALISM AT THE FAIR.

San Francisco Chronicle.
The mutilation of the air ship of Santos-Dumont on the exposition grounds

at St. Louis is inexplicable on any other theory than that it was done by some rival in the coming competition for the \$100,000 prize offered by the exposition management for a practical dirigible air ship. Dumont has been making great preparations for the event, and has built an air ship expressly for the contest.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The current number of the Forum opens a new volume of that magazine. In the first article H. L. West describes the present outlook in "American Politics." The course of the war in the east and the changes in the European situation supply material for the greater part of A. Maurice Low's paper on "Foreign Affairs." A. D. Noyes writes on the movements of the last quarter in the department of "Finance" and H. H. Supple on recent advances in "Applied Science." H. W. Horwill's article on "Literature" is occupied with new books illustrating "The Art of Letter-Writing." The report of the Mosely Commission is the main topic of Oostan H. Lang's contribution on "The Educational Outlook," which is followed by Dr. J. M. Rice's discussion of the question "Why our Educational Machinery does not yield a Better Product." The two sides of the Panama controversy are presented in papers entitled "The Ethics of the Panama Case," by Prof. J. P. Gordy, and "Justice and Equity in Panama," by Willis F. Johnson. The remaining special articles are "Civil Government in the 'Moro Province,'" by H. S. Townsend, and "The Affairs of the Congo State," by S. P. Verner.—New York.

In the July number of The North American Review Archibald R. Colquhoun discusses "China in Transformation and the War." Hamilton W. Mabie considers the conditions under which "Nathaniel Hawthorne" developed his gifts. Prince E. Oukhromsky presents a Russian View regarding "The British in Tibet." Ida Husted Harper explains "Why Women Cannot Vote in the United States." Brigadier-General P. C. Haine, U. S. A., analyzes the Labor Problem on the Panama Canal. W. H. Blumenstein describes the plants and arsenals where are manufactured "Arms and Ammunition in Japan." Thomas Hodgins, Judge of the Admiralty Court, Canada, raises a practical question of importance regarding "The Alaskan Boundary: Its Practicability and Cost." Wolf von Schierbrand tells a story about "The Degeneracy of the German Army." Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Stone, of the Royal Artillery in the British Army gives an interesting account of what was done to re-establish order and industry in "South Africa after the Boer War." H. W. Seymour expounds the principles of "Democratic Expansion," which should be the basis of American policy toward the Philippines. Josephine Daskin Bacon, replying to Gertrude Atherton in a bright and witty article, answers in the negative the question, "Is American Literature European?" and the Anglo-American offers "A Foreign Estimate of Mr. Roosevelt." George T. Knight, professor of Christian Theology in Tufts College, treats of "The New Hell," and the number closes with the seventh part of Mr. W. D. Howells' novel, "The Son of Roly Langbrith."—New York.

The Seventh Annual Report of the National Live Stock association is an interesting volume, for the receipt of which we are indebted to the secretary, Mr. C. F. Martin. The convention was held at Fort Laramie, S. D., in January, and the report shows it to have been a notable occasion. The book is handsomely printed, and bound, and contains the portraits of several stockmen. It is sent free to the members of the association, and a limited number can be secured by persons interested by remitting 25 cents to the secretary at Denver, Colo.



Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway

Time table in effect May 31st, 1904.

GOING-LEAVE SALT LAKE	RETURNING- ARRIVE SALT LAKE
No. 2, 10:00 a.m.	No. 1, 12:30 p.m.
No. 4, 2:00 p.m.	No. 3, 3:30 p.m.
No. 2, 10:00 a.m.	No. 3, 3:30 p.m.
No. 6, 4:00 p.m.	No. 7, 4:30 p.m.
No. 8, 5:00 p.m.	No. 7, 4:30 p.m.
No. 10, 6:00 p.m.	No. 9, 7:30 p.m.
No. 12, 7:00 p.m.	No. 11, 8:30 p.m.
No. 14, 8:00 p.m.	No. 13, 10:30 p.m.
No. 16, 9:00 p.m.	No. 15, 11:45 p.m.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS.

*Sunday, last train leaves Saltair at 9:30.

J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

30-TRAINS-30

Special Time Table.

JULY 4th.

LEAVE SALT LAKE	ARRIVE SALT LAKE
No. 2, 10:00 a.m.	No. 1, 12:30 p.m.
No. 4, 1:00 p.m.	No. 3, 2:15 p.m.
No. 6, 1:45 p.m.	No. 5, 2:30 p.m.
No. 8, 2:30 p.m.	No. 7, 3:45 p.m.
No. 10, 3:15 p.m.	No. 9, 4:30 p.m.
No. 12, 4:00 p.m.	No. 11, 5:15 p.m.
No. 14, 4:45 p.m.	No. 13, 6:00 p.m.
No. 16, 5:30 p.m.	No. 15, 6:45 p.m.
No. 18, 6:15 p.m.	No. 17, 7:30 p.m.
No. 20, 7:00 p.m.	No. 19, 8:15 p.m.
No. 22, 7:45 p.m.	No. 21, 9:00 p.m.
No. 24, 8:30 p.m.	No. 23, 9:45 p.m.
No. 26, 9:15 p.m.	No. 25, 10:30 p.m.
No. 28, 10:00 p.m.	No. 27, 11:15 p.m.
No. 30, 10:45 p.m.	No. 29, 12:00 p.m.

J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

Lagoon

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 30, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake	Leave Lagoon
6:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	12:00 Noon
1:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.

Extra trains on Sundays and holidays.

Last train leaves Lagoon Sundays.

At 2:30 and 4:30 p.m.

Last train leaves Lagoon Sundays.

Fare for round trip 25cents.

A. D. PIERSON, Pass & Ticket Agt.

J. B. BEAN, Excursion Agt.

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Pennsylvania Soap-
Saponifier is the original
and oldest reliable
Concentrated
Lye for family soap
making and general
household uses.
Beware of counter-
feits. The success
of this article has
induced unprincipled
parties to imitate
it. It is not genuine
unless Pennsylv-
ania Salt Manu-
facturing Co. Phil-
adelphia, is stamped
on the lid.

Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

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Our Special Sale of

FINE NECKWEAR

for ladies. Prettiest and most exclusive styles. All the very latest designs.

ONE HALF OFF REGULAR PRICES.

..Hammocks..

The largest line in the city. All well built—made for use, and cheap at our regular prices. **REDUCED PRICES** On the entire lot.

.....Come Early To Get First Choice.....

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Utah's Greatest Department Store.



When phoning 65 for the correct time, ask about Lyon & Co. jewelry at wholesale.



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OPENS JUNE 25th.

Greatly improved under new management. Daily stage via Big Cottonwood Canyon and Park City. Terms \$2.00 and up. Special rates for season and to families.
Telephone 26 Murray Exchange.

HYRUM NELSON, Prop.

Twenty Set Pieces in the Fireworks Display at Lagoon, July 4th.

Round Trip 25c.

J. BERGERMAN, Lessee.

Grand, Gorgeous, Magnificent Display of

FIREWORKS!

and the

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

ALL THIS WEEK

At Calder's Park

At 9:30 p.m.

Admission 25c. Children under twelve 15c after 6 p.m.

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LADIES' BLACK OR BLUE BRILLIANTINE SKIRTS, worth \$7.00, for.....\$3.50
LADIES' SILK GLOVES, in black, white or mode, worth 75c, for.....50c
LADIES' BERLIN Lisle GLOVES (per pair).....25c
LADIES' WHITE WAISTS, worth \$1.50 to \$3.00—HALF PRICE.....10c
LADIES' FINE SWISS RIBBED VESTS, worth 25c, for.....15c
CHILDREN'S JERSEY RIBBED DRAWERS or Vests, worth 25c, for.....15c
LADIES' BLACK SILK ACORN BELTS, worth 50c, for.....25c
Fine assortment MEN'S NECKWEAR, socks, handkerchiefs and underwear at reduced prices. Lisle thread summer garments at.....\$1.00

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36 MAIN STREET.



You Can't Take Your House Away With You

On outings and vacations, Unhappily a pile of ashes may greet your eyes on your return. Is it not, then, simple common sense to have it insured in one of our always-to-be-counted-on companies and have the money to rebuild quickly? Phone if you're in a hurry to get away.

Home Fire Insurance Co. of Utah.

26 South Main Street.

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No matter how large they are or in what Town, City, State or Territory

If we did not know we could collect your bills, we certainly would not be paying out money to advertise.

We advertise because we want your claims for collection. Our ability to make collections where all others have failed, has enabled us to build up the largest collection business in the world.

This ad is sure to bring many claims to our offices for collection, and we are just as sure to collect these claims and make money in commissions thereon.

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Scientific Collectors of debts. Publishers of Credit Records of Delinquent Debtors, who can, but refuse to pay their just debts, and consequently are unworthy of trust and confidence. REPORTERS of How People Pay Their Bills.

Established 11 years. Representatives everywhere. Offices: Top Floor Commercial Block, Salt Lake City. Francis G. Luke, General Manager.

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